THE KANSAS CITY JOURNAL.

The Journal Company, Pablishers, Journal Building, Teath and Walnut. NEW SUBSCRIPTION RATES. Single coples

Sunday 50 DELIVERED BY CARRIER. Daily and Sunday, 10 cents per week; 45 cents per month.

BY MAIL IN ADVANCE. Daily and Sunday, 1 year\$4 00 Daily and Sunday, 6 months...... 2 90 Daily and Sunday, I months....... 1 60 Daily and Sunday, 1 month...... 40 Sunday only, 1 year...... 100 Surday only, 6 months Weekly Journal and Agriculturist, 1 year 7.8.2x TELEPHONE NUMBERS. VIA Business Office.....

City Editor..... New York Office 127 Tribune Building Entered at the Postoffice at Kansas City, Mo., as Second Class Mall Matter.

812

THE WEATHER.

Washington, Oct. 28.-For Indian Territory and Oklahoma: Rain and severe local storms; much colder; north winds. For Missouri: Increasing cloudiness and rain and severe local thunderstorms; south rinds, shifting to north, and much colder Thursday night.

For Kansas: Generally cloudy, with rain or snow; much colder; north winds.

Stations.	Bar.	T'p 7 pm	Pre.	W'th'r.
Bismarck, N. D	30.24	32	T	Cloudy
Chicago, Ill	29.96	72	.00	Cloudy
Concordia, Kas	29.84	48	.36	Rain
Des Moines, Is	29.94	56	.06	Cloudy
Duluth, Minn	29.96	44	.61	Cloudy
Galveston, Tex	29.92	76	01	Pt.cldy
Helena, Mont	30.14	40	.00	Clear
Karsas City, Mo	29.82	70	T	L't. r'n
Little Rock, Ark	29.94	72	.00	Cloudy
New Orleans, La	30.04	74		Cloudy
Oklahoma City, O. T	29.66	72	T	Rain
St. Louis, Mo	29.96			Clear
Salt Lake City, U	30.12			Cloudy
Springfield, Mo	29.84	70	F-55	Cloudy

The advance agent of prosperity is advancing at a rapid gait. Only six more days of walting.

Next Saturday is set apart as sound money flag day, and next Tuesday as sound money victory day.

and has also spent some fat contributions from the silver trust.

The Bryan people are apparently concentrating their final campaign efforts in the state of despondency.

About the hardest thing yet said about Bryan is the statement that Altgeld will run ahead of him in Illinois.

"My friends, I may be wrong," says Mr. Bryan. This is one instance, at least, where Mr. Bryan was not wrong.

The American flag has been pulled down several times this year, but it has never been pulled down by Republican hands,

It is due Chairman Campau to say that he is not such a blockhead as he advertises himself. He knows his figures are

The blustery claims of the Bryan managers now fall on skeptical ears. Their candidate is beaten and everybody knows it.

It is not at all improbable that that Chicago egg throwing was arranged by the tucky affair.

The rot about Hanna having a mortgage on McKinley is too contemptible to deny.

If it has made any votes it has made them for McKinley. Campau includes New York and Ohio in

his list of Bryan states, but for some unaccountable reason leaves out Vermont and Pennsylvania. Mr. Bryan emphatically denies that he is

a demagogue. There are public men in this country who have never found it necessary to make such a denial.

the "toiling masses," the defeat of W. J. Bryan will be the most substantial victory for the masses that has been won in twenty years.

Chairman Campau not only can't fool all the people all the time, but he can't fool any considerable number of them a minute with such absurd claims as he is put-

Honesty is the best policy, but it is not always discreet to preach it from the pulpit. A New Jersey minister has got himself into trouble with his free silver mem bers in that way.

"Plumb was for silver!" shouts an exchange. Possibly, but Plumb was never for a man like William J. Bryan for president, or for a platform like the Bryan Altgeld platform.

A Wisconsin man has wagered \$150 to cent that McKinley will carry New York by 150,000. This is an unwise bet, because McKinley's New York majority might pos-

sibly not exceed 149,000. Butler will not give out Tom Watson's letter and Watson will not give it out. It is probable, therefore, that the country will have to take a fresh hitch on its trous. ers and try to finish the campaign without

that immortal document.

The political campaign has been so absorbing that several months have elapsed since any resolutions of sympathy for Armenia were passed in this country. Is it not rather brutal in our people to let the Armenians welter so long without resolu-

THE CHANCES IN GEORGIA.

There really seems to be a fighting chance for McKinley in Georgia. Mr. Hanna announces that the Republicans, gold Democrats and Populists have successfully formed a fusion, and that it would not "surprise" him if McKinley carried the state. Georgia has thirteen electoral votes, and while they will not be needed to elect McKinley they will come in very handy to make the general result look all the more imposing. At the last presidential election the Republicans in Georgia polled 48,306 votes, and in 1894 the Populist vote was nearly 97,000, while in the same year the Democratic strength amounted to 121,-

This pleasing state of affairs has been brought about by several things. In the first place the treatment of Watson has greatly disgusted the Populists in Georgia and they are thirsting for revenge. This has been the means of turning many votes which otherwise would have cope to Bryan The revolt of the gold standard Democrats in formidable and the 50-cent candidate will lose largely from this defection. Altogether

it looks as if something might come of the fusion arrangement. At any rate the situation is such that it wouldn't "surprise" Mark Hanna if McKinley carried Georgia, and when that point is reached the outlook is mighty good for a Republican victory down there.

BRYAN ON DISHONEST DOLLARS. Mr. Bryan has so often contended, in this

campaign, when addressing the farmers, that the demonetization of silver was the cause of the low prices of their products that he cannot well squirm out of that position. Of course the recent wonderful rise in the price of wheat and the continued decline of silver is extremely embarrassing to him, but he has burned his bridges and he must stay with the "crime of 1873." But he was not always of the opinion that the "crime" was what reduced prices. He put his own record in print in July, 1894. In a little volume published in Washington at that time he included all his set speeches delivered in congress up to that date. In a speech made in congress March 16, 1892, he said-and over what he then said when he compiled this little volume before referred to, he placed the subhead "What Reduced Prices":-"But you must attribute it rather to the inventive genius that has multiplied a thousand times, in many instances, the strength of a single arm, and enabled us to do to-day with one man what fifty men could not do fifty years ago. That is what has brought the price down in this country and everywhere." No suggestion there that the "crime" had anything to do with the case. The farmers know that the planters, the cultivators and the reapers which inventive genius has given to them have multiplied many fold the products of the soil, and inevitably reduced the prices of their products. So much for his position on this subject, before and after taking a presidential nomination.

On the 10th of April, 1894, he delivered another speech in the house, in which there are several statements with which his present utterances are glaringly inconsistent. For instance, he said: "If I borrow a thousand dollars to-day and next year pay that debt with a thousand dollars which will secure exactly as much of all things desirable as the one thousand which I borrowed. I have paid in honest dollars. If the money has increased or decreased in purchasing power, I have satisfied my debt with dishonest dollars." To borrow one thousand dollars of the gold standard purchasing power three or four years ago and to pay that debt next year with dollars which had shrunken to 52 cents in purchasing power under free coinage would The free silver agitation has spent itself, be then to discharge that debt with dishonest dollars. Such the advocates of honest money believe would be the result. Mr. Bryan now contends with dogmatic positiveness that free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 would run the silver dollar up to a parity with gold. He expressed the same belief in that speech, but not so positively. In fact he discredited his alleged belief in these words:

"Who doubts that the free coinage of silver by the United States would increase its bullion price? The only question is how much. It is only a guese, for no man can state with mathematical precision what the rise would be. . . It is because no one can speak with certainty that I insist that no change in the ratio can be intelligently made until both metals are offered equal privileges at the mint. When we have the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present ratio, then, and then only, can we tell whether any of the apparent decline in the bullion price of silver is due to circumstances over which we have no control. and, if so, how much.'

Then it was only a guess. No man could tell with mathematical precision what the lion value up to \$1.29 an ounce. Then he would have free coinage ascertain the ratio between the two metals, and if this experiment should demonstrate the necessity for a change of ratio it can easily be made. No experiment about it now. The ratio is to be fixed at 16 to 1 as unalterably as the laws of the Medes and Persians. He also said in that same speech:

'Among those in favor of bimetallism, and in favor of independent action on the part of the United States, there is, however, an honest difference of opinion as to the particular ratio at which the unlimited coinage of gold and silver should be undertaken. The principle of bimetalism does not stand on any certain ratio, and may exist at 30 to 1 as well as 1 to 16." That remarkable admission would now be considered rank heresy to the sacred cause of Popocracy. These few references to Mr. Bryan's own record are not all, by any means, of the inconsistencies with which it abounds; but they are sufficient to show the good people what manner of man it is that comes among them casting aspersions upon other men's records. There never was a more pronounced case of the pot calling the kettle black.

NEW YORK "FARMERS."

The proceedings of the "New York Farmers" have just been published and a copy has been received at this office. It is sumptuously printed on laid paper in large type and has altogether an air of luxury strangely at variance with the down-trodden condition of the tillers of the soil whose views are therein expressed. The "New York Farmers" is a club composed of such noted and sterling agriculturalists as Chauncey M. Depew, Editor Dana, of the Sun; William Rockefeller, J. Pierpont Morgan, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Theodore A. Havemeyer and other well known cron growers. They meet at stated intervals to compare crop notes at the Metropolitan Club rooms and to discuss plans for elevating the standard of agriculture in New York.

In the volume under consideration some very interesting matters are exploited by these horny-handed sone of toll. Tuberculosis, cowpeas and green manuring seen to be the favorite topics of discussion, although other branches of the science are frequently touched upon. Mr. Theodore A. Havemeyer is vice president of the club, and when the subject of green manuring was up for discussion recently he frankly admitted that he did not know what this branch of farming was. He had frequently been called upon by his hired man for greenbacks to run the farm and was under the impression that this had some relation to the topic in hand. He was sure he had furnished enough greenbacks to make a very efficient fertilizer and thought he could see some good results. His turnips, for instance, had cost

him about as much apiece as pineapples. Farmer Depew had been experimenting in a small way in growing finecut, and he gave it as his experience that it was best not to strip the tinfoil from the pods until after the first heavy frost. Quite a number of the farmers agreed with Mr. Denew and it was voted that such procedure should have the official indorsement of the club and that the same be recommended to Secretary J. Sterling Morton for adoption in the agricultural department of the

finecut is its liability to damage from early frosts by premature stripping and Dr. Depew's timely discovery is likely to increase the output largely if his plan is followed. A number of the members had been attracted to cowpeas as a dairy food by reason of the name, but it was not success. The interesting point was made that each "feed" of a cow cost the farmers about 30 cents, or 60 cents a day; the butter averaged about 11 cents, so the loss was not so great as it might have been with more expensive provender.

The "New York Farmers" seem to be do ing a great deal of experimenting and there is no doubt at all that the noble calling will be greatly strengthened by their efforts.

FALSE FRIENDS OF SILVER. Another Populist candidate for congres in Kansas has thrown off his free silver mask and declared himself for flat money. We refer to W. D. Vincent, Popocrat nominee in the Sixth district. Commencing cautiously, Mr. Vincent has gradually enlarged the scope of his speeches until now he advocates an irredeemable greenback currency and only refers to the free coinage of silver as a step in the direction of absolute flatism. He is particularly vicious in his treatment of gold. "Gold," he says, "is a splendid thing from which to manufacture heathen gods for fools to worship, but it is not fit for money." Proceeding further into the discussion of money metals, he declares that but one conclusion can be drawn from the existing fact that 50 cents' worth of silver now passes as a dollar, and that is that intrinsic values are not necessary in the construction of money. "If 50 cents can be added to the value of the stuff out of which money is made," says this financier, "then \$1 worth of value can be added."

Mr. Vincent is sound and rational in this conclusion, and right here it might profitably be remarked that of all the opponents of the gold standard, the only consistent ones are the flat greenbackers. It is unquestionably true that if the government can make a good dollar out of 50 cents' worth of metal by simply stamping it a dollar, it also can make a dollar out of 40 or 30 or 1 cent's worth, and the man who can believe in the existence of any flat power whatever ought to be able to believe in irredeemable greenback currency to the exclusion of all other money.

But what do the disbelievers in flat out in Mr. Vincent's district think of his utterances on this question? We speak to the free silver Republicans who are supporting Mr. Vincent because of his supposed friendliness to the white metal. Can they secure any comfort out of the reflection that if he is elected he will enter the halls of congress with the avowed intention of destroying both gold and silver? Presuming that these free silver Republicans are in favor of intrinsic value in money and are supporting free silver simply because they believe it would enlarge the currency without in any manner impairing its soundness, what system of reasoning can they bring to bear to justify their action in supporting the avowed enemy not only of their own beloved silver, but also of every other kind of honest money? In other words, which would rationally appear to be the truer friend of silver, Mr. Vincent, who declares that he does not believe in silver as money at all and is only willing to support it as the quickest way to work its destruction, or Congressman Calderhead, who believes in the greatest possible use of silver as money, now and forever?

It is well known that every Popocrat candidate for congress in Kansas is in favor of irredeemable greenbacks. Mr. Vincent of the Sixth district, Mr. Ridgely rise would be. Now there is no guess about it. Bryan tells you with mathematical precision that free collage will carry the bulcampaign. They are but representing the opinions of their undivided party in this. If there is a Populist in Kansas who does not believe in pure and unadulterated flat money he ought to be caught and placed in some collection of curiosities. There is only one reason why the Populist platforms of Kansas have not declared for flat and that is because the party is flirting with free silver Republicans and sound money Democrats, and could not afford to frighten either of them away. Whether this flirtation will result in an unhappy marriage it remains for the 3rd of November to tell.

THEY FOLLOW IN THE WAKE.

The managers of the Bryan-Sewall chear dollar combination are proving to the country that they are a weak lot, to put it mildly. Without any originality whatever they seem to consider that their strategic "best holt" is to follow in Hanna's wake. No sooner does Hanna ask the sound money people of the country to hoist the national flag on the last day of October as an evidence of the faith that is in them than Chairman Jones does the same. Whenever Hanna gives out a bulletin as to the progress of the campaign, Jones bulletins also. If Hanna claims thirty states for McKinley, the next day Jones rushes into print with a claim of thirty states for Bryan. And so it goes from day to day. The Popocrat managers evidently act on the supposition that it is absolutely necessary for them to say something every time Chairman Hanna does or everything is lost.

The insincerity of Mr. Campau's claim is shown in the assertion that Bryan will carry New York by 50,000, when the facts are that the Empire state has long ago been abandoned by the Democratic managers. There is no free silver campaign in progress there whatever and the state is almost unanimous for sound money. The assumption by Campau that Ohio is doubtful is also entirely gratuitous. There is no more doubt about Ohio giving McKinley a tremendous plurality than that South Carolina will vote for Bryan, and all the Bryan leaders know it. If the Bryanites are really laying the flattering unction to their souls that Illinois, Michigan, Iowa and Indiana are for repudiation they are going to be greatly disappointed next Tues-

In the meantime the Republican cam paign, under its able manager, goes bravely on to victory. When Mark Hanna puts state down in his memorandum book as safe for McKinley, the pool rooms all over the country show there is no betting that

NOT ERROR, BUT DISHONESTY.

In defiance of history, logic, experience and common sense Mr. Bryan continues to assert in his speeches that the opening of the mints to free coinage of silver will bring gold and silver together and keep them there without the variation of a fraction of a cent in their bullion value.

Mr. Bryan does not attempt to explain why gold and silver did not remain toether in 1873, and prior thereto, when we had precisely the same free coinage law which he is now demanding. It is not an error in judgment or weakness in reason inp power which leads him to evade this question and continue in his declarations that gold and silver will get together and

United States. The trouble with most remain there; it is premeditated dishonesty of which he stands convicted on his own testimony.

In his speech in congress on the repeal of the Sherman purchasing law on August 16, 1892 (page 404 of volume 25 Congressional Record), Mr. Bryan said:

"We established a bimetallic standard in 1792, but silver, being overvalued by our ratio of 15 to 1, stayed with us and gold went abroad, where mint ratios were more favorable."

A few lines further along in the same speech, in speaking of the ratio adopted in 1834, he said:

"The ratio of 16 to 1 overvalued gold, and silver went abroad because the silver in a dollar was worth more there."

In both of these extracts Mr. Bryan admits the total untenability of his present position. He admits in this speech that when the silver in a dollar was worth only a trifle less than the gold in a dollar, silver could not be brought up by free coinage to the value of gold; and, to double clinch the argument, also shows that whe the gold in a dollar was worth only a trifle less than the silver in a dollar, gold could not be brought up to the value of silver. Think, then, of the cool and insufferable impudence of the man when he goes about the country declaring that free coinage will make 50 cents' worth of silver take the value of a gold dollar.

The Bryan organs in Kansas are clamorously demanding that United States District Attorney Perry be called down from the stump. The president should heed the demand, and the calling down should not be delayed longer than Monday evening at the latest. We want no offensive partisan ship in the rugged West.

Bryan declares that the press of Chicago s against him. When the Chicago papers come out with his speeches fully reported it will be seen that Mr. Bryan is right.

Facts Versus Bluff.

Chicago Cor. N. Y. Evening Sun. The situation at the opening of the las week of the campaign expressed in elec-toral votes is that McKinley is sure of 290, Bryan reasonably sure of 90, while 67 are in doubt. Of those in doubt it is believed that McKinley has a better chance than Bryan for 32 of them, while the free silver candidate has the better chance for the others. If the estimate on the doubtful votes is correct the totals of the two candidates will be McKinley 322, Bryan 125.

Taken altogether, the reports on which the Republican campaign managers base their claims are far more complete than any ever before obtained in a national campaign. They not only cover a greater number of precincts in every state, but they indicate the preference of a much larger percentage of the voters of the country and have been prepared with greater care. They are detailed reports of actual polls and not guesswork and glittering generalities. One of the Republican campaign managers, in speaking of these reports, said to the Evening Sun corre-

how it is possible for us to be deceived. There is one other feature of the situation which is important in connection with these figures of the Republicans. The Popocrats of the West are a mob. They are nowhere organized, they have nowhere done any systematic campaign work, and in every state and county where they have leaders these leaders are new and untried men. The organization of the national Democratic party, following the Chicago platform, disrupted the Democratic state and county organizations in every one of these Middle Western states The old lead-ers and the men of business and social standing almost without exception went over, to the sound money Democrats or came out openly for McKinley. The result was that state and county committees had to be entirely reorganized everywhere at a time when the campaign work should have been well under way to have been of value. The Popocrats were left without leaders and without funds. In scores of counties in these Middle Western states the Popocratic county committees have not had enough money to pay for the printing tical campaign work of any kind has been

The Popocratic national committee has made no poll of any of these states; has, in fact, attempted none. The so-called estimates which they give out are guesswork pure and simple, based on nothing more reliable than the imaginings of Senator Jones and his assistants. They have abso lutely no intelligent basis on which to frame an estimate of how any state is going. The Popocratic party as it exists in the Middle West to-day is the Democratic brains, honesty and experience. It is not possible for such a disorganized, leaderless and disreputable mob to win this fight."

From the New York Mail and Express.

When the smoke of the presidential battle now raging shall have lifted, exposing the forces of sound money and industrial protection in possession of the field—as we can no longer doubt they will be-thank-fuiness for the outcome will be mingled with gratification that the people of this great republic, the "masses" now so fondly rolled upon the tongue of the Popocratic candidate, have applied their understanding to the serious study of social and eco-nomic problems as they never did before, save when the existence of human slavery

We shall look back upon this "campaign education" as among the chief public blessings of the United States during the century that will close in the first term William McKinley as president. Filled it has been with matter justifying the acutest anxiety for the immediate future of invested capital, of the wage-earning power and of principles upon which must rest the stability of our institutions, we yet shall count the cost as light when this is placed in the balance against the gain in popular comprehension of those subjects which have too often and too long been felt, in all save their most superficial aspects, to the intellectual grasp of states manship and moneyed interest.
"The people!" "The masses!" It is the

people and the masses who, reading the truth in the fierce light of exposition that has beaten unceasingly upon both sides of the issues involved, will place the seal of condemnation upon the fallacies and law-less threats of the Chicago platform. It is the masses who will emerge from this fight not only realizing the awful dangers they have passed, but fitted by their ex-perience, as they have never before been fitted, to meet similar dangers in the fu-

The mental tread of the country during the past two months has been toward an arrival first at exact facts, and secondly, at logical deduction. It is vain to assert that the average unlettered man founds his conclusions upon observed facts alone. He depends upon deduction not less than the professed economist; and when his wage-earning power, the integrity of his savings and the welfare of his family are at stake in the measure that marks this fight, he will take care—unless he is ig-norant beyond redemption—that his deductions are not from unproved hypotheses. This is precisely what, as we have every reason to believe, has now happened in the earnest search of the American workingman after the truth, regardless of the per-suasion of interested politicians. This is precisely what, as we confidently expect, will bring the republic safely through a grave peril. This is why we shall count as nothing the heat and burden of a campaign which has made of every intelligent man something of a political economist and sounded the death knell of socialism and the American Jacobin.

The Man of Maine.

From the New York Sun. No figure prominent in the present cam paign is more truly admirable in its va-rious aspects than that of the Hon.Thomas Brackett Reed of Maine, a defeated candidate for the nomination which Major Mc-Kinley won. The speaker occupies in the affections of the Republicans of the whole

country a place very near to the heart. By millions of Republicans he is beloved as Blaine was. The striking and peculiar feature of Mr. Reed's case is that since his failure at St. Louis to achieve the ob-ject of his natural and laudable ambition, he not only has strengthened his hold upon his own party, but has also gained, to an almost equal degree, in the esteem and ad-miration of those whose political opponent he has been, and is yet, in the ordinary di-

visions of partisanship.

When the Republicans passed over Speak er Reed and chose Major McKinley, the speaker went to work cheerfully and gen-erously, like the man he is, to promote the latter's election. If there was any trace of dirappointment in Tom Reed's wide soul it was not manifest to the public. The en-largement of the issue to one of patriotsm and national security dignified his appearance on the stump. He became at once the champion of ideas and interests which belong to honest Republicans and honest Democrats in common. They have had no more vigorous and efficient cham-pion during the weeks which the speaker has spent in many states, East and West, delivering to throngs of enthusiastic auditors speeches characterized by breadth of statesmanlike tolerance, and comnanding rhetoric. This remarkable series of campaign addresses was interrupted for a few days by physical disability, but we observe that the speaker is at work again, stating to the people of Missouri the case for honest money and honest government with such directness, force and wit as few political orators now living can rival.

For his distinguished services to the common cause, the gratitude of every homest-money Democrat is due to the Hon.Thomas Brackett Reed; particularly so because he was one of the first Republicacns of emi-nence to reognize the fact that partisan nomenclature means little this year, and to extend to his Democratic allies and co-laborers a welcome that was as hearty in spirit as it was graceful in phrase.

Wages and Work in Japan.

From the Chicago Post. When sliver orators weary of contradict-ing the experience of the world with their "we believe," they appeal in the vaguest possible way to the "remarkable prosperity of the countries which have enjoyed blessings of free silver." So far as our neighbor Mexico is concerned, this ap-peal to the prosperity attendant on the sliver basis has been met with derisive shouts by all familiar with the conditions of wages and prices in that country. Ac cording to a committee of workingmen sent to investigate the subject, "Mexico has been marking time in the onward march of civilization." She has free silver worth 51 cents on the dollar, labor receiving less than 50 per cent what it does here and paid in depreciated coin, and the ordinary comforts of life costing 100 per cent more than in the United States

Japan is a favorite example of the prosperity of a country on a silver basis— probably because Japan is a long way off and recently "licked China," another example of silverized prosperity. Some idea of the rare richness of prosperity in Japan may be gleaned from the following facts relating to the pay of petty government clerks in that lovely land. According to the Kohumin of Yokohama, a native paper devoted to their interests, they draw 12 yen a month. The present value of a yen is about 50 cents. Therefore their pay is 56 a month. From this princely stipend 10 per cent is deducted as a contribution to the warships' construction fund (which accounts for the Japanese navy), and 1 per cent for the relief of the survivors of net salary of \$5.34 a month, or \$64.08 a year. There may have been a time when a silver yen went as far as an American silver dollar when George Washington threw one across the Potamac, but, in the plaintive words of our Japanese contemporary, 10.68 (\$5.34) a month, is "a sum barely sufficient to keep body and soul together, seeing that risen to an extraordinary extent."

Another picture of the prosperity en-joyed in Japan upon the silver basis is given by a Chicago tourist under date of Tokio, October 6: "One hires a jinrikisha and man to pull it for 75 sen, or about 38 twenty-five miles made on a slow run is an ordinary day's work. With two men to pull-one in the shafts and one hitched tandem-one can make six or seven miles an hour for, say, two hours at a time."

How do American workingmen like t an workingmen like th picture of prosperity in the land of the lotus and the vivid landscape, where every prospect pleases and man plays the role of a horse to his fellow man at 38 cents a

Prophet Faulkner's Latest Vision. From the New York Sun.

The rain fell yesterday, but it could not chill the ardor of the Hon, Charles James Faulkner, chairman of the Popocratic committee on prophecies and claims. On the contrary, he made the rain boil by merely looking at it with soft, warm eyes. He sat in the prophecy and claims office, which is with daises. The chairs are brazen tri pods, covered with rose velvet. A fountain plays rose leaves and warm water, while a band composed of sixteen flutes plays the "Bryan Marsellaise," the "Hobo March," and other favorite Popocratic melodies. The chief prophet lay upon a lounge, supported by three tripods, and toyed thoughtfully with the tassels of his red brocade dressing gown, embroidered with silver dollars. He was smoking a dollar cigar and thinking of the masses." Suddenly the prophetic fit struck him. The vision had come, "We will carry everything." he cried in silver tones, "including Massachusetts and Pennsylvania Hanna has missed and Pennsylvania. vania. Hanna has given up Arkansas, Hurrah! Send out telegrams to inform the country that the prospects in Oklahoma are most encouraging. Arizona is nearly solid." And then the chief prophet lighted another dollar cigar, and resumed his another dollar cigar, and resumed thoughts about the "tolling masses."

Why Not Stamps for the Farmer? From the Council Bluffs Nonparell. Farmer—"Here's half a bushel of pota-I wish you would sack them up for me and stamp the bag as holding a bush-

Urcle Sam-"Who will furnish the sack?" Farmer-"You will, of course." Uncle Sam-"Well, you've got more gall than potatoes to ask me to play a fraud of that sort on the people, and to pay for the sacking myself."

Farmer-"Why, that is what the fellow who has got a half dollar in silver expects you to do for him. He wants you to stamp his 50 cents as a dollar."
Uncle Sam—"Well, you wait until I do it for him, won't you?"

Farmer-"Well, I thought I'd better be in time, so when he wanted to buy potatoes with his 50-cent dollar I'd have the sack fixed for him." Uncle Sam-"But he wouldn't take your haif bushel for a bushel."

Farmer—"Well, then, I wouldn't take his half dollar for a dollar. If your stamp on

his silver doubles it up it ought to double the potatoes, too, all right." After-Election Consolation for Bryan.

From the Boston Journal, At the end of his many journeyings Mr. Bryan will find himself, on the morning of November 4, in the predicament of Deacon Erown, and with about the same measure

Late in the fall the deacon started from his farm in Vermont with a drove of hogs for the Brighton market. The weather was cold, the ground frozen hard, and the poor pigs soon grew weary and foot-sore, and one by one they succumbed to the fatigue and lameness and died out.

But he kept on as the drove diminished. and at last, as he was near his journey's end, the last one petered out and gave up the ghost. "Never mind." said the deacon, as he looked upon the last of his flock, "I got

a darn good drive out of the critters, anyway.'

Bryan as a Moralist. From the Boston Herald.

Mr. Bryan is rather lame in the department of ethics. Having been taken to task for advising workingmen to deceive their employers by wearing McKinley buttons and voting for Bryan, he insists that this point, inasmuch as in voting for him the workingmen obey their consciences, while in wearing McKinley buttons they

obey their employers, whom he accuses of percion. The evidence that he is wrong in his premises is abundant, and his reand manliness of the workingmen to whom he addresses himself is little short of despicable, Major McKinley pungently expresses the exact truth when he says that the only coercion in this campaign is of reason, conscience and experience.

Lawlesaness at Public Meetings.

From the Chicago Chronicle (Dem.).
Acts of rowdylam and mob violence have occurred during this campaign in various parts of the country where honest money Democrats have been called to address public meetings. In some cases meetings have been broken up and lawlessness has

had a complete triumph.

The worst case of the kind that has occurred was that at Covington, Ky., last Thursday night, when John G. Carlisle, secretary of the treasury, was pelted with eggs while making a speech in a public hall, and was threatened by hoodlums and ruffians ofterward in the street. Nothing as disgraceful ever occurred before since Kentucky has had a place in history. Mr. Carlisle is one of the most distin-guished citizens of Kentucky. It has had

but few men surpassing him in ability as a statesman. It has not had his superior for patriotism or public spirit or for political and official integrity. He is a great Kentucky Democrat. The flagrant outrage against free speech

of which he was made a victim occurred at his own home in Covington, the principal city of the district which he represented many years in congress. It curred while he was among his old no pors and friends of half a lifetime. But this outrage and others of the kind are the natural fruits of a political movement controlled by the forces of lawless ness and disorder. It was an outbreak of Illineis Altgeldism in Kentucky. It was a bomb explosion kindled by an electric current starting at the point where the justification of crime is most eloquent and where the pardon of criminals is the chief executive industry of the state.

Cheats, Direct or Indirect.

From the New York Sun. The number of Democrats who, prior to the Chicago convention, denounced free silver coinage as fraught with public and private dishonor and dishonesty, was, hap-plly, as it seemed, very great. The number of these same Democrats who, since the Itable protests, and have shamelessly accepted free silver and Debs, with the excepted free silver and bels, with the ca-cuse that Bryan, their candidate, was nom-inated "regularly," is also very great. When they all denounced free silver they

The sole difference between these perverted politicians and men notoriously and undeniably dishonest is that, while, as they said, they themselves were unwilling to cheat, they are willing to cheat when some other authority gives them the word. That is very little difference.

These unfortunate gentlemen, so lament-ably feeble in personal straightforwardness and self-respect, have still until November 3 to repudiate Bryan and free silver, and to withdraw publicly from their disgraceto withdraw publicly from their disgrace-ful course, or merely to decide in their own minds to cast a ballot for McKinley and the financial honesty of the United States on election day.

A Distinction. From the Chicago Tribune.

"I have no objection," remarked Inventer Geely, "to being spoken of as the motor Keely, "to being spoken of as the motor man, but I shall object most positively to being called the motorman. There's a dif-

ALL OVER MISSOURL

The aggregate value of the lead and zinc turn-in in the interstate mineral district ast week was \$66,650. Ex-Congressman Charley Morgan reappeared on earth and talked Popocracy to a

Joplin audience Monday night. Warrensburg's school enrollment has reached 1,130, a considerably higher figure than ever before attained there. Election returns will be staged as a per-

formance at the opera house in Chillicothe, with an admission charge of 25 cents. Miss Lillian King is to represent Joplin high school in the Southwest Missouri ora-torical contest in Pierce City next month. A Vernon county man is suing the Rich | candidates. Now, at the age of 33, he inages for injuries received while in its em-

Caldwell county's oldest inhabitant finds it difficult to recall a season when fall past-urage was as abundant and excellent as at

The unusual size of the ballots for the coming election has made necessary the purchase of a complete new set of boxes in Jasper county.

A disposition to vote a hig, loud, black letter "No" on the proposition to reduce the school age to 5 years is manifest in

Joplin children who are afflicted with whooping cough visit the local gas works, inhule the fumes and are pronounced cured shortly afterward. It is the belief in Joplin that the Purtell-Ferns ten-round knockout contest will take place November 9, either in Galena or across the line from Baxter, in the Terri-

Judge Murphy, of St. Louis, who spoke in Carthage Monday night, makes the predic-tion that the big town at the end of the bridge will roll up a plurality of 32,000 for McKinley and Lewis.

A queer freak in the shape of a bull snake with two perfectly developed heads and necks, was discovered by Farmer Pellett while plowing in his field in Vernon county the other day. General Osburn and Colonel Thompson.

Republican orators sent out by the national

committee at Chicago, are campaigning the Fifteenth district this week in the interest of Judge Burton's return to congress. A Ladies' McKinley Club organized in Pleasant Hill a few days ago has already reached a membership of nearly 100, and will probably double the number in time to take part in the great jollification over the triumphant election of the Republican can-

didates next week. Master Egbert Clarkson is an enterpris ing little Hamilton boy who, having em-barked successfully in the chicken raising business last spring, is now pointing with especial pride to a 7-months-old pullet that has hatched and is skillfully caring for a brood of ten fine young chickens,

Joplin News: If the shade of Thomas H. Benton could speak now its first express would be: "I disclaim relationship with would be: "I discialm relationship with M. E. Benton, of Newton county, Popocrat candidate for congress in the Fifteenth district. No bench-legged, red-whiskered repudiationist is any kin of mine. The family I established believes in maintaining the national honor and paying hones

lebts with honest money." The gallant and appreciative Republicans of Nodaway county have nominated Miss Nellie Yaple, of Maryville, as their candidate for county clerk. Judge Yaple, the young lady's father, an old soldier and one of the most popular men in that part of the state, was elected to that position two years ago but died before the expiration of his term, and his daughter, upon whom for some time the duties of the office have devolved, is thoroughly competent in every way for their satisfactory discharge. A knowledge of these facts and a glance at Miss Nellie's picture ought to be sufficient to convince Nodaway county voters that the young lady is entitled to a unanimous

election. vented the patented corncob pipe has just died in Missouri. His invention is pretty well known in many parts of the world, and smoke enough to hide the world forever has been drawn from that sweet imitation. With no shade of disrespect to the memories of the Rev. George Trask, the Hon. cittle Robert Reed, King James I., and other counterblasters of tobacco, it is possible to say that while millions of men swear or affirm by the meerschaum, the briarwood, the simple "T. D." and other means of grace or perdition, the corncob, real or imitation, has its large fock of versel or imitation. real or imitation, has its large flock of voaries, who would not admit that fumer may be inhaled from any bowl and stem more salutary, more tranquillizing, fuller of food to the mind and more titillating

KANSAS TOPICS.

The immensity of the business transacted by the Republican state committee of Kansas may be imagined from the fact that it has already paid out more than that it has \$4,000 in postage.

W. L. Brown, editor of the Kingman Journal, who is known throughout the length and breadth of the Seventh district as "Iron-Jawed Brown," is said to have bet \$1,700 that Bryan will carry and that Jerry Simpson will beat Chester Long-dividing the sum equally between the two bets.

Farmer Webb McNall came to town yesterday and bet the \$15 which he had accumulated by selling a load of wheat at the advanced price, which shows that wheat and silver do not stay together, that Bryan would carry Kansas.

The fire company boys at Perry have named their hose cart horses Mary Ellen Lease and William Jennings Bryan. The enormity of this offense may be realized when it is stated that neither of the horses are mares.

What kind of a man is the editor of the Winfield Courier anyway? In the midst of the bellow of political thunder and clash of human carnage he tries to introduce this enervating agricultural issue: looking very nice and if nothing happens will go into winter quarters in the best shape for three years past." According to the Dillon Republican, Hen-

ry Peterson, who has been a Populist for many years, finished reading Bob Ingersoll's speech and dashed his Bryan butto to the floor, with the remark: "That set tles it; I am for McKinley and sound money." Three Populist nominees for township of-

fices in Linn county have within the past week thrown away their Bryan emblems and declared in newspaper interviews for McKinley and sound money. It claimed that Linn county is safe through changes entire Republican ticket which have been taking place. "It may be true," remarks the Cleveland,

O., Leader, "that Jerry Simpson goes in his shirt sleeves, drinks out of the water pitcher instead of the glass and wipes his nose on his sleeve while addressing the slaves and serfs of Kansas, but when he came to Cleveland to partake of a cham-pagne supper with Tom Johnson he wore a swallow-tailed coat and conducted hi self with the outward appearances of a

The visit of George R. Peck to Kansas revives the memory that it was he who brought Governor Lewelling to subjugation in the legislative war of 1885, when all other

P. H. Albright, a money loaner of Win-field, has issued a political pamphlet in which he declares that if Frank Doster is elected chief justice, capital will hide out from Kansas like the devil does from holy water.

Jesse Yates, of Hiawatha, has a cold-blooded old uncle in Kentucky who has

sent him \$1,000 to bet that McKinley car-ries that state. In transmitting the money the old fellow says a bet against McKinley cannot be found in Kentucky at less than two to one odds. That Dr. C. W. Littlefield, of Clay Center, who has been finding omens in the stars which predict the election of Bryan, appears to have overlooked the fact that on the night of November 3 the silvery

moon will have waned through its last quarter and disappeared. In the course of one of his political speeches in Illinois General Fannie de-clared that Kansas has an awful black eye. This may be true, but Kansas will pull the beefsteak away on November 3 long enough to see how to vote her ticket

right. Richard Dunn, of Hiawatha, will next Tuesday cast his eighteenth vote for pres-ident. He first voted for John Quincy Adams in 1824 and up to the present time has never voted for any but D

In summing up this campaign of education due credit should not be denied to Mr. J. J. Hitt, of Topeka, who declared in a Bryan speech at Oakley the other day that the opening of the mints to free coinage would place 4,000,000 miners at work.

American alliances with the nobility are not entirely restricted to an exchange of our wealthy daughters for European titles. Dr. Sidney D. Fitzgerald, of Lacrosse, Rush county, was last week married to Madeline E. Haviland, daughter of the late governor of Prince Edward mland, of which province the doctor was a former resident. The ceremony took Philadelphia and the doctor will bring bride at once to their Kansas home.

"We have been asked to define our posi-tion on the financial question, as our read-ers claim they cannot tell whether we are for free silver or sound money," remarks the Holbrook Herald. "In the early part of the performance we were for McKinley, until seven subscribers got mad and stopped their papers. We then came out for Bryan and lost eight more. We have now flopped back to McKinley, and expect to stay there until corn-shucking."

man, accompanied by a rosy-cheeked lass, applied at the residence of the probate judge of McPherson county for a marriage license. The judge informed the couple that the document could not be issued on Sunday. The intended groom looked chop-fallen, but presently rallied with the in-quiry if a license could be issued right after midnight. He was informed that this would be legal, and that while it was a somebe legal, and that while it was a some-what unusual hour for performing mar-riage ceremonies, the judge would sit up to accommodate him. With a patience which would have put the record of Job to rout, the young folks took a seat in the parlor, and for eight long hours held each other's hands and watched the clock. When the hour of midnight struck, the judge filled out the license and performed the filled out the license and performed the ceremony and the youngsters went on their way rejoicing.

People who are familiar with the meth-

ods and character of the Populist party in Kansas are not at a loss for an under-standing of how Chairman John Breidenthal became goaded into writing the now famous Vincent letter. The Populist leaders never pay a cent toward campaign expenses if they can possibly get out of it.

Mr. Breidenthal has been trying to keep a great state campaign alive on a fund which he declares is less than \$500, and because he could not do it his rortion has cause he could not do it his portion has been curses. The Populists will not sup-port their own newspapers, and the con-sequence is a lot of half-starved publications which would be a disgrace to Ar-kansas. They had a daily paper in the Topeka Co-Operator, but they allowed it to go to the wall, taking Breidenthal along in return for his efforts to keep it alive. The Co-Operator became indebted to the Kansas Farmer in the sum of about \$600 for paper and press work. Breidenthal went upon the company's notes to lift this sum, and now a court judgment for the amount hangs over him. The paper was finally forced to suspend because the Farm-er no longer would do its press work. As an illustration of the way the Populist leaders treat Breidenthal it is related that he applied to Judge Bashore for a cam-paign subscription when the latter was up-on the bench. Bashore sent him 22. Later the judge made a campaign of his own dis-trict and sent Breidenthal a bill of \$17 for expenses. Another Populist judge wrote Breidenthal that he could not contribute because he had already given the congressional committee all the money he coulespare. Breidenthal wrote the congressional committee and found that the judge had also refused to contribute there, alleging that he had given the state committee all the meney he could spare. Breidenthal to the fancy. The man who invented gun-powder was a pigmy compared with the inventor of the corpcob pige. feels that he is among a pack of wolves and shysters, and it is not to be wondered at that he has grown desperate.